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The China Mail.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

MANDATES PROBLEM.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, June 21.
In the House of Lords in the course of a debate on mandates Lord Curzon referred to the American request in November of 1920 for communication of draft mandates which had then just been sent to the Council of the League. Lord Curzon said that the Council had not merely postponed discussion of A and B mandates until the meeting of the Council now being held at Geneva but would probably further postpone consideration, trusting the governments concerned to communicate with the American Government before the meeting of the Assembly of the League in September. The reason for further postponement was the American Government's resumption of more active interest in the affairs of the world which the British Government welcomed, recognising that American co-operation was the best guarantee of rapid recovery of world peace. Lord Curzon was quite prepared to act upon any suggestion that the Council of the League discuss mandates.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXPENSES.

NEW SCALE OF CONTRIBUTION PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 23.
The provisional budget of the League of Nations for 1922 is an estimated expenditure of £1,132,000 of which Britain's share on the present basis of division is £58,000. The committee appointed to consider revision of the scale of contributions has reported to the council now sitting at Geneva. It recalled that contributions were originally based on the universal postal union system opposed at the last assembly by the British Dominions and smaller nations. The committee now proposes that members be divided into categories based on the relation between each country's revenue and population to the rest of the world. The nations will fall into seven well-defined groups, the first containing Britain and France with an average slightly exceeding 12 per cent., while the lowest states will average 1. The committee proposes that the League's expenses should be paid in the proportion of 90, 65, 35, 15, 10, 5 and 2. The Empire will considerably benefit by the new proposals. Britain is the only first class contributor. India ranks second class, Canada third, Australia and South Africa fourth, and New Zealand fifth class.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS OVERWHELM NORTHANTS.

LONDON, June 24.
At Northampton there were 6,000 spectators. The weather was brilliant and hot. The wicket was fast and perfect. The Australians made 621, Gregory making 107 including fourteen fours in 133 minutes' patchy play. Ryder made 93, including ten fours in 110 minutes' play. The bowling overwhelmed Northants in the first innings which closed at 69. Gregory took three wickets for 30 runs, and Armstrong six for 21 runs. In the second innings Northants made 68. Mailey took six wickets for 45 runs, and Gregory three wickets for four runs. The Australians won by an innings and 484 runs.

HOBBS PLAYS IN COUNTY MATCH.

Oxford beat Surrey by ten wickets. Hobbs played in the first innings, making two but returned to best form in the second innings. He was unluckily run out for 49, including one six and six fours. Lancashire beat Glamorgan by four wickets.

DJAMBI OIL MONOPOLY.

DUTCH EXPLANATIONS TO AMERICA.

THE HAGUE, June 24.
Replying to the American note on the Djambi Oil Monopoly, the Dutch Government reiterates that negotiations with the Batavian company were too advanced in September to permit American proposals to receive consideration. He denies that the bill is contrary to the principle of reciprocity and repeats that the Dutch Government is in no way desirous of excluding American capital from an equitable share in the Indies petroleum industry within the limits of the law governing private enterprise.

EUROPEAN DEBTS TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 24.
With President Harding's approval, Mr. Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee introduced into the Senate a bill dealing with Allied loans granting full authority to reconvert and extend loans or interest to accept foreign securities in payment, and to settle all claims at present not secured.

WAR WITH TURKEY.

GREECE CONSIDERING ALLIED OFFER OF MEDIATION.

ATHENS, June 23.
The Premier and the War Minister have returned from Smyrna. The cabinet council was immediately convened to discuss the Allied offer of mediation in the war with Turkey. Indications are that the Government will accept the proposal in principle but endeavour to ascertain the Allied conditions before committing itself.

PERSIAN MISSION IN FRANKS.

PARIS, June 17.
The Afghan mission headed by Prince Yafkhan and Kokand Emir was officially received by M. Millerand and M. Briand. The mission is visiting France to study French institutions under the guidance of the French Minister to Persia—Haves.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICAN HEADS SCORES IN FIRST ROUND.

LONDON, June 23.
The American Hutchinson headed the scores in the first round of the open golf championship at St. Andrews, returning in 72 on the old course.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 1/8
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ONE BITE EACH DOG.

WHAT THE LAW ALLOWS.

SUMMONS AGAINST MRS. CAMERON
DISMISSED.

Mrs. Cameron of the Carlton Hotel was this morning summoned before Magistrate Lindell for keeping seven vicious dogs which bit a Chinese boy on June 15.

Mrs. Cameron said that all her dogs were very young, little more than puppies, and were very quiet. They were never allowed out of the hotel unaccompanied, and she understood from the coolie who had charge of them on the day in question, that the complainant was attacked because he interfered with them first.

The complainant, a schoolboy living in Wellington Street, said that about 4.30 p.m., on the 15th, he was walking down Battery Path on his way home from the gardens when passing a patch of grass on the side of the path, he saw seven dogs in charge of a coolie. As he passed the dogs, his attention was attracted by a little puppy, which barked at him. This brought the other dogs up, and they all went for him. He was bitten on the ankle, thigh and back. The coolie took no steps to call the dogs off. Very frightened, witness ran away. The dogs followed him a good way down the path before a European came along and drove them away with his stick. The European afterwards remonstrated with the coolie for not exercising more control over the dogs. A Japanese who also saw the affair, suggested that witness follow the coolie to his house and summons him, but the witness was too frightened to do anything, and went straight home. His bites were examined by Dr. Allen, whose certificate he produced. On the following day, he reported the matter to the police. He went to Battery Path with a detective, and at the same spot, saw the dogs in charge of another coolie.

The coolie who had charge of the dogs on the day in question said that when the puppy barked at the complainant, the latter waved his hands to scare it away. This caused the pup to bark more and brought the other dogs up. In spite of the witness's advice to remain still, the complainant ran. The dogs chased him. The complainant jumped into a grass bank, and fell.

The Magistrate: Did the dogs bite him?—I did not see him bitten by any of the dogs.

The Magistrate: He was bitten. The doctor says so.

After referring to the Ordinance, the Magistrate said that it had not been proved that the dogs were vicious, as there was no evidence that they had bitten anyone before the complainant. The law, he said, allowed one bite for each dog. In the circumstances, he would dismiss the summons. He would however advise Mrs. Cameron to give the complainant \$5 as compensation.

Mrs. Cameron agreed to do so. She said that she wanted to be perfectly fair in the matter. In fact, she had instructed Dr. Allen to give the complainant every attention at her expense.

When told the Magistrate's decision, the boy's father said that he did not bring the case to get money out of Mrs. Cameron. Even if \$500 were offered him as compensation he would not accept it. He brought the case to the Magistrate's notice because he had been told that the dogs were very troublesome and had already attacked many people.

The Magistrate: You have not produced your witnesses.

The father: I would like your Worship to have the dogs examined.

The Magistrate: They have been examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, and there is nothing the matter with them. The case must be dismissed. You can have the \$5 if you want it.

Repeating that he would not accept any compensation even if \$500 were offered, the father with his son left the Court.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

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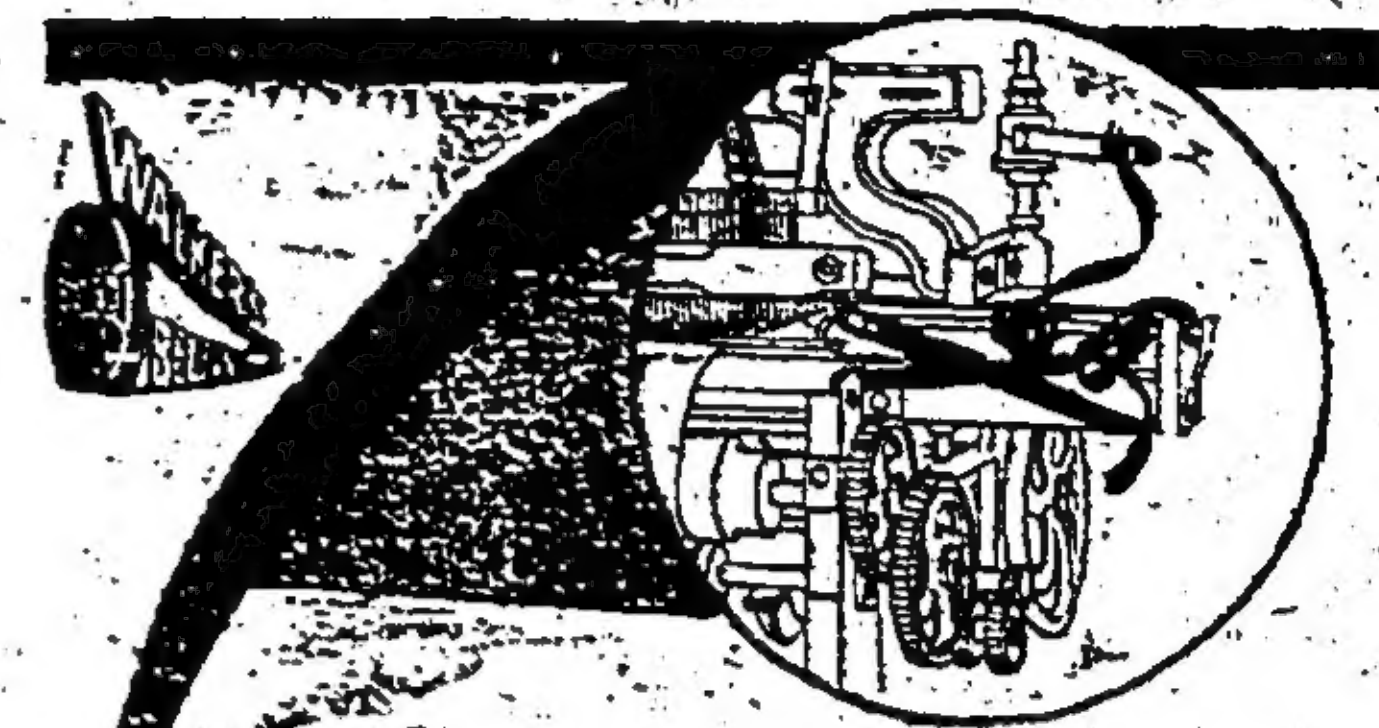
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Hughes & Hough
 Auctioneers to the Government
 and Admiralty.
 Coal Contractors
 General Brokers
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

MONDAY,
 June 27, 1921, at 11 a.m.
 at the Government Gunpowder
 Depot.
 181 Packages
SALT PETRE.
 Launch will leave Blake Pier,
 10.30 a.m. day of sale.
 Terms—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers to the Government.
 Hongkong, June 23, 1921.

TUESDAY,
 June 28, 1921, commencing at 2.30
 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of
 Ice House Street.
 A Consignment of
WHITE GOODS.
 Comprising—
 Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs,
 Damask Table Cloths 60 and 68 inches
 wide, Serviettes, Turkish and Huck-
 back Towels, Bed Quilts, Bed Valances,
 Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cotton
 Calico, Deities, Tray and Glass Cloths,
 Shirtings, Sheetings 72 and 90 inches
 wide. Bed Sheets.
 etc., etc., etc.
 Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, June 22, 1921.

TUESDAY,
 June 28, 1921, commencing at
 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
 No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
 Ice House Street.
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
 FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-
 WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,
 CARPETS,**
 etc., etc., etc.
 Comprising—
 Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas,
 Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional
 Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
 large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
 Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc.,
 (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
 Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery, &
 Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
 etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated
 Ware, One American Ice Chest,
 Electric Reading Lamps, Screens,
 Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs,
 Cabinets, Pictures, etc.
 Also
 One large Enamelled American
 Ice Chest.
 Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, June 22, 1921.

**Your Baby's
 Early Days**
 Baby's natural food is mother's milk.
 If he cannot get this you must give
 him food which is perfectly identical
 with mother's milk. Only to care you
 keep it by well and happy.
 The 'Allenburys' Food, provides
 exactly what baby needs to make him
 strong and healthy during the first
 critical months.
The 'Allenburys' Foods
 Make Baby Happy and Strong.
 Allenburys Food Co. Ltd., London.
 Sole Agents for Hongkong:
ALLEN BURYS LTD., London

INTIMATIONS
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
AN EXTRA GYMKHANA
 MEETING will be held (weather
 permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY,
TO-MORROW
 (SATURDAY), June 25th, commencing
 at 4 p.m.
 The Charge for Admission will be
 \$1 for others than Members of the
 Hongkong Jockey Club.
 Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.
 The Stewards invite the LADIES
 of Hongkong to be present.
 Programmes may be obtained from
 Messrs. Norton & Co. on Friday, 24th
 June, price 20 cents.
 Hongkong, June 21, 1921.

NOTICE.
 THE Owners of Trucks, Trolleys,
 Carts and Vans, are HEREBY
 NOTIFIED that their VEHICLE
 LICENCES are due for renewal on July
 1st, 1921.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
 Captain Superintendent of Police.
 Hongkong, June 21, 1921.

SALE by tender of W.D. Vessel
"HERCULES"
 TENDERS are invited for the pur-
 chase of the above named vessel
 with Engines and Boilers and various
 spare stores.
 Tender forms will be issued on applica-
 tion to the undersigned.
 Tender forms to reach the Ordnance
 Office, not later than 12 noon 19th
 July, 1921.
 The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C.
 Pier and can be viewed on production
 of form of tender to the Officer in
 charge Transport, R.A.S.C.
 Particulars of the vessel are—
 Steam vessel.
 Displacement tonnage 170.
 Length... 85 feet.
 Beam... 17 feet 2 inches.
 Depth... 10 feet 3 inches.
 Horse Power... 550.
 Knots... 10.
 Working pressure per
 square inch... 150 lbs.
 Engines by Cox & Co., Falmouth.
 Vessel built at Falmouth.
 Construction of vessel. Wood up to
 water line, iron plated above.
 Approximate carrying capacity—
 25 Tons or 100 Passengers.
E. G. SPINKS, CAPTAIN,
 Ordnance Officer.
 R. A. O. C. Depot,
 Queen's Road East,
 Hongkong, June 10, 1921.

NOTICE.
 WE have this Day appointed Mr.
STARLING JEX, Secretary of
 the Company with power to sign per
 procuration.
**THE UNION TRADING
 CO., LTD.**
 Hongkong, June 20, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
 PARTICULARS and Conditions of
 the letting by Public Auction Sale, to
 be held on MONDAY, the 27th day
 of June, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the
 Office of the Public Works Department,
 by Order of His Excellency the Governor,
 of one Lot of CROWN LAND ad-
 joining Inland Lot 2288 near Wong
 Nei Chung Road in the Colony of
 Hongkong, for a term of 75 years,
 commencing from the 1st July, 1921.

**KEATING'S
 WORM
 TABLETS.**
MASSAGE.
 Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.
 14 years' experience.
 No. 24, Wyndham Street,
 (Opposite to the "China Mail").

**WANT
 ADVERTISEMENTS**
 25 WORDS 2 INSERTIONS.
 \$1. PREPAID.
 Every additional word 4 Cents
 for 3 insertions.

WANTED.
WANTED IN OCTOBER.—For-
 nished House or Large Flat.
 Reply to Box No. 1295 c/o "CHINA
 MAIL".

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of
 LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon,
 about seven minutes by Ricksha from
 Ferry. For plan & further particulars
 apply Box 1558, c/o "China Mail".

INTIMATIONS.
KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
SATURDAY, JUNE 25th,
at 9 p.m.

A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
 By kind permission of Lieut. Col. J.
 R. Wyndham and Officers, The Band
 of the 2nd Batta. WILTSHIRE REG-
 IMENT, will perform, assisted by
 several well-known LADIES and
 GENTLEMEN.
ILLUMINATIONS.
REFRESHMENT BUFFET.
 Admission \$1.00 (by permission
 of the Government).

GREAT PARIS FAIR.
NOVEL FEATURES.
A HOUSE IN TWO ROUTES.

A house built in two hours—this
 is one of the many novel features of
 the Paris Fair which the Minister of
 Commerce opened. It is a small
 chalet, it is true, for the cost is less
 than 3,000fr., but it is built of brick
 and has all the appearance of solidity.
 Substantial-looking four-room chalets
 in wood, easily taken down, can be
 had for 7,000fr.; and there are other
 model dwellings more ambitious still,
 with flowers blooming on the window-
 sills, for a few thousand francs more.
 It is a record Paris Fair, covering
 the Esplanade des Invalides, which
 suggests a wooden town, with ramifi-
 cations on the Cour de la Reine,
 the Avenue de la Motte-Picquet,
 and the Avenue du Champs de Mars.
 There are 4,000 exhibitors, a consider-
 ably larger number than at previous
 fairs, and the first coup d'oeil of the
 visitor tells him that France, in spite
 of her difficulties, financial and
 economic, is very busy turning out
 all manner of things, from motor
 trolleys capable of carrying 20 tons
 to the famous "article de Paris".

The huts have been arranged in
 a simple but practical way, so that
 inspection of the multifarious exhibits
 can be facilitated. They have been
 organized on the street plan. Visitors
 in search of the latest novelties in
 clothes need their way to the Rue
 de l'Habillement, where they will
 find one wooden shop after another
 filled with costumes and hats—Daine
 Fashion's "dernier cri". If they
 are interested in articles and appli-
 ances for making the home healthy
 they go into the Rue de l'Hygiene.
 Besides the Rue de la Photographie,
 Parfumerie, Carte Postale, Alimentation,
 and Article de Paris, there are
 streets of shops dealing with fancy
 leather goods, jewellery, bronzes, and
 innumerable things for making the
 house beautiful. The artistic note,
 though pronounced, does not dominate
 the fair. There are palaces with
 ornately decorated facades where

AIR CHASE.
£40,000 STOLEN.
BANKER GETS IT BACK.

Copenhagen.—A German-speaking
 man called on M. Banning, banker
 here, and asked for 1,000,000 Austrian
 kronen (nominally worth £40,000),
 paying by a cheque on a German
 bank. He gave a telegraphic address
 at the same bank. This bank, on
 inquiry, replied that the cheque was
 good, whereupon the German got the
 money. The banker afterwards be-
 came suspicious and found out that
 the telegraphic address was incorrect.
 He sought the help of the police, who
 ascertained that the man left Copen-
 hagen for Germany.
 The banker at once hired an aeroplane,
 which arrived at Warnemunde,
 in Germany, about 100 miles away,
 ahead of the steam ferry in which
 the man was travelling. As soon as
 the ferry was moored the banker
 went on board and demanded his
 money back from the German. The
 latter handed back the money and
 was allowed to continue his journey.
 The banker returned to Copenhagen
 in the aeroplane.

small inventors, who are very num-
 erous in Paris since the former
 Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, gave
 them encouragement, display their
 latest novelties, and where small
 "industriels" have got together an
 imposing array of devices associated
 with the show. There are numerous
 types of cycles which attracted con-
 siderable attention to-day. The
 mechanical section is not the least
 important. Workmen in blue over-
 alls explain the working of machinery
 for making wells, and there is a
 windmill for utilizing air, or "Houille
 aux", in the service of industry.
 The fair, which will remain open
 until the 25th, attracted a large
 crowd to-day. All the exhibits have
 not yet been installed, but every-
 thing will be in order by the time the
 President of the Republic pays his
 official visit.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.
WAITING FOR CRACK OF DOOM.
WOMAN'S VIGIL IN NIGHTDRESS AND CAP.

An almost incredible instance of
 a woman's superstitious belief in
 the prognostications of a clair-
 voyant, who told her the world was
 coming to an end at seven o'clock
 the other Saturday night, is reported
 from Westminster.
 The unfortunate woman, who up
 till Saturday had a profitable little
 fruit stall in Westminster, is now
 penniless as the result of her belief
 in the clairvoyant's vapourings.
 She was a regular attendant, it is
 said, at the clairvoyant's house, and
 she was told that it was a certainty
 beyond all possibility of error that
 the world would end on the Saturday
 night.
 Believing what she was told, she
 informed her friends that there was
 no longer any reason to continue
 with her stall. She gave away all
 her fruit and vegetables, and on the
 morning of Saturday sold her stall
 for just enough money to purchase a
 new nightdress and cap.
 Just before seven o'clock—the
 fateful hour—she retired to bed to
 await the end. She placed a clock
 in her room and watched it with a
 mixture of resignation and terror.
 Seven o'clock came and nothing
 occurred. Minutes went by, and she
 began to wonder if her timepiece was
 wrong. At the moment the clock of
 a neighbouring church struck the
 quarter past, doubts passed into
 certainty, and she realised that the
 crack of doom must have been post-
 poned.
 To add to the reality she has now
 to face the world without means of
 livelihood.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.
 A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
 of neuralgia, whatever the trouble
 is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away
 the pain at once and cures the complaint
 quickly. First application gives relief.
 When a bottle of it is kept in the house
 the pain of burns and scalds may be
 promptly relieved, cuts and bruises
 quickly healed and swellings promptly
 reduced. In fact, for the household
 it is just such an embrochure as
 every family should be provided with.
 For sale by all Chemists and Store-
 keepers.

SPORT.
HOME FOOTBALL.
LONDON COMBINATION.

Final Table.

Team	Goals
West Ham U.	36 25 7 9 51 49
Queens Park Rangers	38 14 7 23 57 45
Tottenham	35 12 11 7 58 45
Millwall	36 11 9 49 40 41
Fulham	35 15 14 7 50 44 37
Charlton Athletic	38 13 11 51 51 35
Clapton Orient	38 18 10 7 58 58 35
Crystal Palace	33 17 7 41 50 31
Arseal	36 18 10 4 57 53
Brentford	36 5 23 3 57 37 16

THE LEAGUE.
 DIVISION I.
 Final Table.

Team	Goals
Burnley	43 23 12 7 62 59
Manchester City	42 12 5 70 50 16
Bolton Wanderers	42 18 9 14 77 53 18
Liverpool	43 18 9 15 81 55 13
Kersale United	42 22 10 68 45 10
Tottenham Hot.	43 12 13 56 47 7
Brenton	43 17 12 55 46 15
Middleborough	43 17 12 53 45 15
The Arsenal	43 15 14 59 63 14
Aspin Villa	43 18 17 7 65 70 13
Blackburn Rovers	43 13 12 57 59 11
Sunderland	43 13 12 53 40 11
Manchester United	43 17 13 54 62 10
W. Rotherham	43 15 14 54 59 10
Bradford City	42 15 15 61 63 9
Preston N. End	43 15 18 8 61 63 33
Huddersfield Tn.	42 13 15 52 49 11
Chelsea	42 13 18 45 33 9
Oldham Athletic	42 18 15 48 65 35
Sheffield United	42 18 18 45 65 30
Dunfermline	42 18 18 38 58 30
Bradford	42 8 36 8 43 78 14

DIVISION II.
 Final Table.

Team	Goals
Birmingham	43 21 8 10 79 38 36
Gainsborough	42 24 8 10 59 32 18
Bristol City	42 10 14 49 29 18
Blackpool	42 20 10 10 54 28 18
West Ham United	42 19 13 11 51 30 18
Souths County	42 18 13 11 55 40 17
Clapton Orient	42 16 13 13 43 48 16
South Shields	42 17 15 10 61 46 16
Fulham	42 17 15 10 43 48 16
The Wednesday	42 16 16 11 45 45 16
Bury	42 17 10 15 49 49 16
Leicester City	42 15 14 16 29 40 16
Hull City	42 10 12 30 43 50 16
Leeds United	42 19 14 10 43 48 16
Wolverhampton W.	42 16 20 10 45 38 16
Barnsley	42 10 16 16 48 50 38
Port Vale	42 11 17 14 43 49 35
North Forest	42 12 18 12 48 55 35
Robbatham County	42 18 12 37 53 38
Stoke	42 15 11 15 58 25 38
Coventry City	42 15 11 39 20 28
Stockport County	42 12 12 42 75 50

DIVISION III.
 Final Table.

Team	Goals
Crystal Palace	43 21 7 11 70 24 59
Southampton	42 14 7 16 64 28 54
Queens Park Rangers	42 22 11 9 61 32 53
Swindon Town	42 21 11 10 73 49 42
Swansea Town	42 18 9 15 56 45 51
Watford	42 20 14 8 51 45 45
Millwall Athletic	42 18 13 11 43 30 47
Merthyr Town	42 16 12 15 60 49 45
Luton Town	42 16 12 15 61 58 44
Bristol Rovers	42 16 17 7 58 57 43
Plymouth Argyle	42 19 14 10 51 45 38
Portsmouth	42 18 15 45 48 39
Grimsby Town	42 15 15 9 49 59 39
Northampton	41 15 19 8 59 75 38
Newport County	42 14 19 9 43 84 37
Southend U.	42 14 20 8 44 61 36
Brighton & Hove	42 14 20 8 40 31 35
Norwich City	42 10 16 44 44 53 38
Exeter City	42 10 17 15 39 54 36
Reading	42 12 13 7 43 51 31
Brentford	42 9 12 13 43 67 30
Gillingham	42 8 22 15 31 74 29

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
 Final Table.

Team	Goals
Brighton & H.A.	34 16 5 53 35 25
Farnborough	34 18 4 7 46 30 35
Millwall	34 18 5 4 46 24 19
Southampton Res.	34 10 7 7 43 35 37
Exeter City	34 10 8 6 35 40 35
Charlton Athletic	34 8 6 8 41 41 34
Reading Reserves	34 14 10 7 40 32 26
Watford	34 9 11 4 43 45 35
Luton Town	34 8 8 38 35 34
Norwich City	34 7 10 7 31 29 11
Gillingham	34 6 13 6 32 47 17
Chatham	34 6 18 34 67 15
Thornycroft	34 4 14 6 22 74 14

IS YOUR BABY HEALTHY?
 Here is a test.
 Happiness is a sign of health in
 babies; if they are fretful and restless
 it is a sure indication that something is
 wrong.
 Usually the cause of a baby's fretful-
 ness, crying, or irritability, is stomach
 or bowel troubles, or teething pain.
 Baby's own "tactics" quickly restore
 peaceful sleep and the joyfulness of health
 to babies by dispelling stomach troubles,
 flatulences, "colic," "wind," "coughs,"
 diarrhoea. They make teething easy,
 break up colds and expel worms.
 "Mr. Q. F. Lane of Richmond, British
 Columbia, writes: 'My baby, now
 thirteen months old, has always been
 healthy except for the occasional cold
 and occasional diarrhoea, but I have
 been very much troubled by it in the
 past. I would not be without them.'
 "Baby's Own Tablets" the "Coca-Cola"
 children's remedy, we obtained from
 chemists, or sent free on 6 cents the
 vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
 60, N. 6th Street, New York.



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They Satisfy
 —and the blend can't be copied—
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60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTH.

JUKER.—At "Kling," Wentworth Road, Strathfield, Sydney, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Luker, a daughter. (By cable.)

MARRIAGE.

NORTHLEY—MACKENZIE. DOUGLAS—On June 16, 1921, at Shanghai, Sub-Dean, Hugh Reginald Northley, to Edith E. Mackenzie, daughter of Sholto Mackenzie Douglas.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—On June 16, 1921, at Shanghai, Sydney Smith, late of Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 74 years.

SOUZA.—On June 17, 1921, at Shanghai, Marcos de Souza, aged 67.

The China Mail.

NEWS, SPORTS, PUBLIC SERVICE.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921.

AT LAST!

At last the Government is going to intervene, and stop the shameless robbery in which owners of Hongkong house property have been engaged. The Government at Home intervened long ago, realizing that "the law of supply and demand" is not always as honest and natural a thing as it seems. The China Mail, however, is not willing to look this gift horse in the mouth. It has nothing in mind but praise and compliments for the plain speaking and firm tone of His Excellency the Governor, whom facts have convinced that there was ground for the frequent complaints that have been uttered in these columns. Too long have these heartless and un-

reasonable profiteers been indulged, although we may admit the plausibility of His Excellency's argument that some delay was expedient. No doubt there would have been less inclination to build by some who have lately been erecting house property, tempted by the exceptional profits made possible by freedom to rack-rent the unfortunate who must have homes. These, who have been putting up buildings at modern costs for material and labour, are to receive special consideration by the Rent Board that will probably arise out of the committee His Excellency appointed. It is plain that property built long ago, in the cheap times, property that has been paid for over and over again by much squeezed tenants, should let for less than houses put up since prices all round went higher. Incidentally, it is a little difficult to appreciate the point, repeated by His Excellency, about "the decrease in the value of money." Surely that decrease hit the tenant as well as the landlord. Rack rents extorted from people whose money had equally decreased in value were insults imposed on injury. We are not shutting our eyes to the existence of a number of decent landlords. We can the more cheerfully admit their presence because they put in a stronger light the outrageous behaviour of the bad ones, and are evidence that that outrageous behaviour was not forced upon the people guilty of it. Because if one set of men could afford to be fair, the others could. There is no possible way of hiding the meanness, the contemptible greed, the practical daylight robbery of those who deliberately took advantage of the excess of the house tax to squeeze on that. Such landlords would steal the pennies from a blind beggar or from the dead man's eyelids. They are conscienceless on the face of it, and their conduct must have been based on a conviction that in Hongkong, where Property has always enjoyed an almost re-

ligious respect and consideration, they were unlikely to suffer interference. Glory be! The rogues are at last to have their thieving fingers trodden upon.

PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The deeply religious man who succeeds, after severe effort, in becoming "unspoiled" from the world, surrenders much of human happiness. It is impossible for him to survey the activities of mankind and at the same time to hope much for human moral progress. Mankind seems hopelessly crazy. Isolated individuals here and there, like himself, have rid themselves of vices and prejudices, have become dispassionate and in a sense aloof (in a terrible spiritual loneliness) and because they do not follow with the herd, are suspect. If, like General Smuts, they still believe in the perfectibility of human nature in the mass, and still endeavour to influence it for good, they expose themselves to the heart sickness that proverbially causes hope deferred. Well is it for them then if they feel no reaction to cynicism, to despair, and to the selfish impulses of the envious. They must continue members of society. Self-protection in such a case seems to demand silence or hypocrisy, which means the frustration of the natural outlet of self-expression, which is so large a part of living. To live fully, to express themselves, they must preach, must speak up for righteousness. So doing they will be denounced, either as disloyalists or cranks, savagely as the first, contemptuously as the second. It is inevitable that the ordinary member of the mob, shouting with the mob, sharing the thoughtless passions of the mob, must resent as arrogant the implied suggestion of superiority by the prophet and the preacher. Thus is moral advancement discouraged, thus are the prophets stoned, and the mental and moral types that by example and precept should uplift the rest to a higher level of idealism and sweet reasonableness, are thus planned down to the mean. It is nature. It is even Darwinian. The preservation of the species in the case of human society means the rule of the mob, which wants no superman, and by instinct hates them. It is a social crime to be different. Eccentricity is a challenge to the herd. "He that is not for us is against us" is more the cry of the crowd than of the spiritual leader. The easiest and the safest course, for the man who would have comfort in this life, is undoubtedly to drift with the tide, to ask for Barabbas when the mob does, and to deny as Peter did. That, let there be no shame in admitting, is ordinary common-sense, which is common conviction, which is public opinion. But it is not heroic. Here again common-sense may interpose the query, "who wants to be a hero, a martyr?" Let each answer for himself. There are men who bow down in the House of Rimmon, who, that is to say, defer to public opinion and social convention and "good (mob) form" but who in a private corner of their hearts preserve the spark of the ideal, and seem to imagine that the ideal is enough. By so much as they possess it, they claim, they are better than the mob. They are, they point out, only mortal. It is not for us to judge them, nor any. It may be that they do serve, as secret propagandists of the good, just as Peter certainly served, though he denied. It is held by some that human moral progress is manifest in the greater tolerance that mankind has learned. The fact that less heroism is now necessary to be in opposition, that modern martyrdom hurts less, is adduced in evidence. But is it a fact? The heroism of the old-time martyr was perhaps merely a lively conviction, a vivid realization of the indisputable fact that they could only kill him once. In those times the prophet said his say, and was promptly silenced by disapproving society, silenced effectively and for ever. Dare we aver that greater love hath no man than this, than that he should give up his life for an idea, for a principle? The thought comes that in these modern days the prophet who would live by and for a principle faces a far harder martyrdom. Death is easy and merciful in comparison. Physical tortures are a bagatelle when weighed against the mental pains of moral hopes and despair. To feel compassion because of the way that foolish men multiply their own sorrows, to preach and urge and advise them to be happy, and to see that advice disregarded, the adviser scorned, reviled, and even hated, that, you should admit, is no bed of roses. Yet the mob passions are such, the judgments so invariably facile and cocksure, that no man can tell how many prophets have been spiritually wiped out or crucified. How do we know, for sure as we should know such things, that Mannix is not a prophet, sent to call the English mob to repentance? How can we

know with the certainty that we should have, that Lenin is not a prophet of God, sent to lead us into His kingdom? God Himself would not expect us to embrace them as prophets until we felt sure, had faith; but it may be that He expects us at the least to listen, to let them prophesy, and to go in peace. Are we likely to do so? It appears not. Our instinctive cry, as a mob, is "Crucify, crucify," or "Ad loones, far and feathers." "Stop my subscription to your paper," "smite him on the mouth," "demand his passport," search his baggage," "cut him," "send him to Coventry," such things are "not done," blackball him, "shut up and sit down," boo, yah, pro-Boer, traitor, "Conchie," (most ironic cry of all) slacker, "sans culottes, extremist, agitator, tub thumper, demagogue, blasphemer. Don't you recognize these echoes of your own myriad voices, the reverberation from generation to generation of your own habitual attitude, O Demos! Who was it said that the voice of the People is the Voice of God? It is a respectable, almost a venerable aphorism, but somehow we suspect that it was not God who said it. It sounds more like Demos advising the divine wisdom of his own ways. The ways of Demos!—and yet there are journalists who believe in human moral progress, or pretend to! The mob of the Twentieth Century is singularly like the mob of the First. The mob is always intensely patriotic. Nations are mobs. The prophet of internationalism, of the brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, need not come yet. We are not ready for him. Let us lay down four keels to one. Let us show Mannix (and every other man who does not say exactly what we say) that we have no use for him. Let us establish Freedom of Speech after we (as the infallibly wise mob) have Censored the Speeches. The highest type of animal development. The only animals with souls and consciences. Made in the image of God (though there are no mobs of gods). Circumspice. Observe the world of affairs, of politics. Observe the reception and the fate, not only of prophets, but of every original man who might conceivably and possibly be a prophet. Prins dementat, indeed.

Is this farrago you have just read a sort of prophecy? How should we know? The spirit has moved, and the pen has written; but if it be prophecy then the printer were well advised to refuse to print it. Because newspapers are prepared for mobs, and should always, if they would prosper, tell them what fine, noble fellows they are, wise and good, always right in all they do and say and think. How should we know? Perhaps this article, too, as some of the mob will surely say, belongs to Prins dementat.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Princess Nigerradje is a passenger by the P. & O. s.s. "Delta" from Japan to Marseilles.

Major General Sir George Kirkpatrick, General Officer Commanding retires from his visit to the North by the P. & O. s.s. "Delta" yesterday.

A marriage is announced to take place shortly between Mr. T. W. Mitchell, well known in Shanghai, and Miss L. M. Ledbetter, Nottingham, who is arriving on the N.Y.K.s.s. "Kieft."

The *Sinwagga* states that General Hu Fengling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Szechuan, has requested the government to remit to him for local defensive purposes \$10,000.

In a few years a completely equipped Astronomical Observatory will be established in "Osawa-maru" in Tokyo suburbs on a site covering 93,000 *tsubo*. Construction is in progress under the superintendence of Dr. Yamazuchi, Chief of the Construction Section in the Tokyo Imperial University.

The *Eastern Times*, is responsible for the following piquant item of political news: "The government is paying close attention to the situation in Chekiang, and may appoint Lu Yu-ching, the present Tsuching, to be Inspecting General of Chekiang and Fokien, in order to put an end to his political ambitions."

According to word received by the National Committee of Y. M. C. A. in China, the Soochow Association is holding a membership and financial campaign and hope to secure \$30,000 for the completion of its building. The building is nearing completion and it is interesting to note that all the money for its erection came from Soochow residents.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. C. Pooley, son of Mr. J. C. T. Pooley, whose death is reported in this issue, left the Colony by the C. P. O. S. "Empress of Russia" yesterday.

As a sequel to a gambling quarrel a Chinese was yesterday admitted to hospital suffering from a wound on the head alleged to have been caused by another man who has been arrested.

Among the local residents who left the Colony by the C. P. O. S. "Empress of Russia," yesterday, were: Mrs. Paula Davis, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Harston and Miss E. M. Harston, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Humphreys.

The Chinese Minister at Tokyo, Mr. Hu Wei-teh, has telegraphed to the Peking Government, stating that a sum of about \$1,000,000 is urgently needed to meet the expense of the education of Chinese students in Japan.—Reuter.

An inquiry was opened at Hankow into the circumstances attending the death of Harold Entwistle, ex-First-Class Stoker, H. M. S. "Cockchafer," who is reported to have fallen overboard into the Yangtze some weeks ago.

A Hankow telegram to the Chinese press states that Tsuchung Wang Chien-yuen convened a meeting to organize measures of relief for the victims at Ichang and Wuchang. General Wang attended the gathering and apologized for not having prevented the mutiny.

All the language experts at the Shanghai Mixed Court were beaten when Mr. Hutchinson appealed for the Chinese word for "gears" in relation to a motor car. Inspector Wheeler solved the problem by saying that Chinese referred to first, second and third speeds and he was right—or at least he was understood.

A Chinese charged this morning before Magistrate Orme with keeping a dog in Wanchai without a licence, said that he had lost his licence and had not taken out a new one. Inspector Blackman told the Magistrate that the defendant had been warned five times to take out a licence for the animal. A fine of \$4 was imposed.

A strange incident occurred at a tea house in Wuhu Road, Shanghai on Wednesday last. Taking some food from a neighbouring shop, a Chinese ordered tea and proceeded to enjoy a meal. He remained in his seat for nearly two hours, and his silliness eventually aroused the curiosity of a coolie employed in the shop, who went over and touched the man and found that he was dead.

Two passengers of the s.s. "Tallie" had a quarrel yesterday over the alleged theft by the one from the other of a jacket. Words led to blows, and the accused was roughly handled, receiving a cut on the head which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital. His injury is not considered serious, and he will be fit for discharge in a couple of days' time. The assailant is in police custody.

This morning Mr. W. Pryde of the P. W. D., charged a contractor before Magistrate Lindsell with having failed to adhere to the plans in connection with certain construction work at No. 71, Wing Lok Street. Mr. Pryde said that the defendant did not build the kitchen wall of the ground floor in accordance with the thickness specified in the plans. A fine of \$150 was imposed. The defendant was further charged with having built a hood on the roof of the house larger than allowed by the plans. For this offence he was fined \$10.

The Wuchang correspondent to the C. C. Post, writing on the 11th instant, states that people who picked up loot are now frightened, and throw away their ill-gotten gains. A lot of silver from the mint was dumped outside our compound and the police came and took charge of it. Clothing, goods of all kinds and the various trifles picked up are being dumped in ponds and on waste ground, as all found with loot in their possession are liable to be shot or beheaded. So the authorities are striving to bring back order and peace once more, but we wait the date of the next disbandment to see if things are settled, or if there is to be a repetition of the sack in Wuchang.

Mr. H. C. Alec, of the Borneo Company's garage, Orchard Road, has just returned to Singapore after a record shoot on the banks of the Kakob River, in Johore. He obtained a few days' permit from the Chief Police Officer, Johore, to shoot crocodiles, and in four days bagged no fewer than 54 of these slimy creatures, a few measuring over 16 feet in length. That the shooting is no tall tale is evidenced by the presence of the 54 dead crocks at the Tendermire Company's premises in Tank Road. In view of the success of the shoot it is not surprising that the C.P.O. has extended Mr. Alec's permit to shoot crocodiles on the Kakob River for one year, says the *Straits Times*.

A GALLANT SKIPPER.

LEAVES FOR HOME.

LOSS OF THE "HUPEH" RECALLED.

There are still a few old China hands who can recall the foundering of the s.s. "Hupeh," (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire agents), in the latter part of the year 1899, which was duly reported in the local newspapers at the time. Captain G. H. Pennefather, who left Hongkong by the Blue Funnel "Anchises" yesterday on well earned retirement, was in command of the "Hupeh" when she was lost. The "Hupeh" was on a voyage from Java with a full cargo of raw sugar for Hongkong. Very bad weather had been experienced, and the constant pitching and rolling had caused a leak in some part of No. 2 hold. The water melted the raw sugar, causing the cargo to shift and give the ship a heavy list to port. Efforts made to right the ship only succeeded in causing the vessel to list to starboard. Owing to the increasing bad weather, the ship's course had to be altered. When it was realized that there was little hope of reaching Hongkong safely, the Chinese crew took to what boats could be got clear from the ship. None of the ship's officers went with them, and only one Chinese (the boatswain) did not desert the ship. There remained only one boat, and that on the bridge deck where the list of the ship made it quite impossible to launch it clear. A damaged raft was repaired and lashed. Water bottles were filled, and made secure. The raft was then successfully launched. Captain Pennefather would not leave his ship, and the only passenger, being sick, elected to remain. With the Captain's consent, the ship's two officers, three engineers, and Chinese boatwain then got on the raft and started away in the hope of being picked up by a passing vessel. In the meantime the ship's boats with their Chinese crews had drifted apart. One after the other, the boats capsized and those on the raft could plainly hear the screams of the Chinese struggling in the shark infested water. Nothing could be done for them. None was saved. The raft had not proceeded much further when it too capsized, life lines had been fixed, to which those on the raft could attach themselves. All but the Chief Engineer got clear. The Second Engineer thereupon dived under the raft and got his chief out. Nothing could be done to right the raft. With their water bottles lost and the fate of the Chinese as a warning those on the raft decided to go back, and take their chance on the sinking ship. The Captain welcomed them back, but remarked that there was very little chance for any of them. When they had all scrambled aboard, the boatswain suggested to the engineers, that "More better alla man go fore cabin side and shut the door." When asked why, he replied "Shark no can catch him." As the ship sank the one remaining boat became a possibility. The tackle was cleared away and the Captain, passenger, and officers got into the boat. As the "Hupeh" sank below the water, the boat floated clear of the chocks, the Chinese boatwain fencing it clear of the funnel. The sea having moderated, the boat was more easily managed. A course was set and after many hours' exposure the coast was reached, whence, with the help of fishing junks, all were landed safely in Manila. Such is the story as told by two of the engineers, who also spoke about the personal bravery of Captain Pennefather in refusing to leave the sinking ship.

T. G.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. G. T. POOLEY.

STRAITS LAWYER DIES HERE.

The death occurred from acute malaria, at the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday, of Mr. J. G. T. Pooley, principal of Messrs. Pooley and Sanders, the well known firm of Advocates and Solicitors, of Klyn Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, F.M.S. The deceased, who passed through on his way home via America, on furlough, had intended leaving by the "Empress of Russia," but was taken ill on Tuesday. His condition became alarming, and he was removed to the hospital, where he made favourable progress. Yesterday he took a turn for the worse and he passed peacefully away in the evening. The late Mr. Pooley had resided in the Federated Malay States for nearly 20 years, and by his genial disposition, made a large circle of friends, to whom the news of his death will come as a great shock. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley at 5 p.m., to-day.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from many colic or pain in the stomach when it is caused by indigestion and diarrhoea. Remedy you to the right spot at once. Give immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of the kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA CO.

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

As both music and love are said by those who claim to know—to be universal languages, it is perhaps not surprising that the Russian Light Opera and Operette Company, which opened its brief Hongkong season in the Theatre Royal last night with Frank Lehars famous "The Merry Widow," should have met with no little success in making the intriguing theme understood to an audience largely ignorant of Russian—though perhaps it is only honest to add that a timely (and usually quite unexpected) word or two in English here and there, besides contributing to the piquancy and surprise of the moment, did help to recall the summing version of the play set forth in the printed slips distributed at the door.

Grace, charm, and catchiness distinguish "The Merry Widow" as an outstanding achievement in lighter music as popular to-day as when its sparkling numbers, entertaining story, and picturesque setting first won it immense popular favour. The admirable manner in which the piece was presented last night—voices, acting, and costumes, all were unusually good—speedily convinced the audience of the talent, skill, and artistry of the performers. Just how much the house did appreciate the performance was shown by the cordial applause that rewarded the excellent vocal, dancing, and comedy work of the artists, both individually and in concert.

Mr. Daroff, who sustained the responsible role of Count Danilo, the gay and handsome secretary of the Montenegrin Embassy in Paris, bore splendidly with the greatest credit a splendid voice creating a most favourable impression by its excellent range and beautiful timbre. Numbers grave and gay found him equally capable and he fully deserved the warm applause that rewarded his every contribution. His song about "Prince and Princess" especially. Vivacity and charm were captivating assets that Miss Gloria, in the role of the daring, adorable widow, as wealthy as beautiful, added to an exceptionally pleasing voice and a delightful personality. The pretty numbers that were hers to sing and the coquettish part that was hers to play speedily won her the ungrudging favour of the audience, especially when she joined Mr. Daroff in the charming duets and the arresting dances, notably the famous "Merry Widow" and the "Apache" which they both presented with such distinctive talent and skill. Among the other performers, all of whom proved themselves the possessors of excellent voices, mention should not be omitted of Mr. Elno, who was heartily applauded for his rendition of selections from "The Barber of Seville," and Mr. Cragford who gave an admirable portrayal of the dashing young hussar secretly in love with the capricious wife of the elderly Ambassador. Much amusement was caused by the clever buffoonery of Mr. Crechetov as the bibulous Negrosch, while Mr. Elnooff was capably picturesque as the fussy old Ambassador. In a performance notable for much fine dancing, both Russian and Montenegrin, Mr. Aleksov displayed such extraordinary skill and originality that the audience would not be content until he had given an equally clever encore. A special tribute is due to the orchestra under the leadership of Mr. A. Olshansky for its unobtrusively fine work throughout. To-night the Company will present Valentioff's piquant operette "My series in a Harem." Booking is at Moutrie's as usual.

SOAP TRADE MARK.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT.

Infringement of a soap trade mark was alleged by Mr. M. D. G. Stephen who summoned the master of the Yee Hing firm of No. 24, Pottinger Street, before Magistrate Lindsell this morning for having infringed the trade mark of Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co. Inspector Watt said that he raided the shop yesterday and there seized seven dozen and eight tins of soap bearing the "Calvert" trade mark. Mr. Stephen said that this case was that the soap was not the produce of Messrs. Calvert and Co., and consequently did not have the right to bear the trade mark. The defendant said that he had bought the soap from Sincere's store 18 months ago. He did not know that it was not genuine "Calvert." The Magistrate remanded the case in order that enquiries might be made at Sincere's, and if necessary, to call evidence.

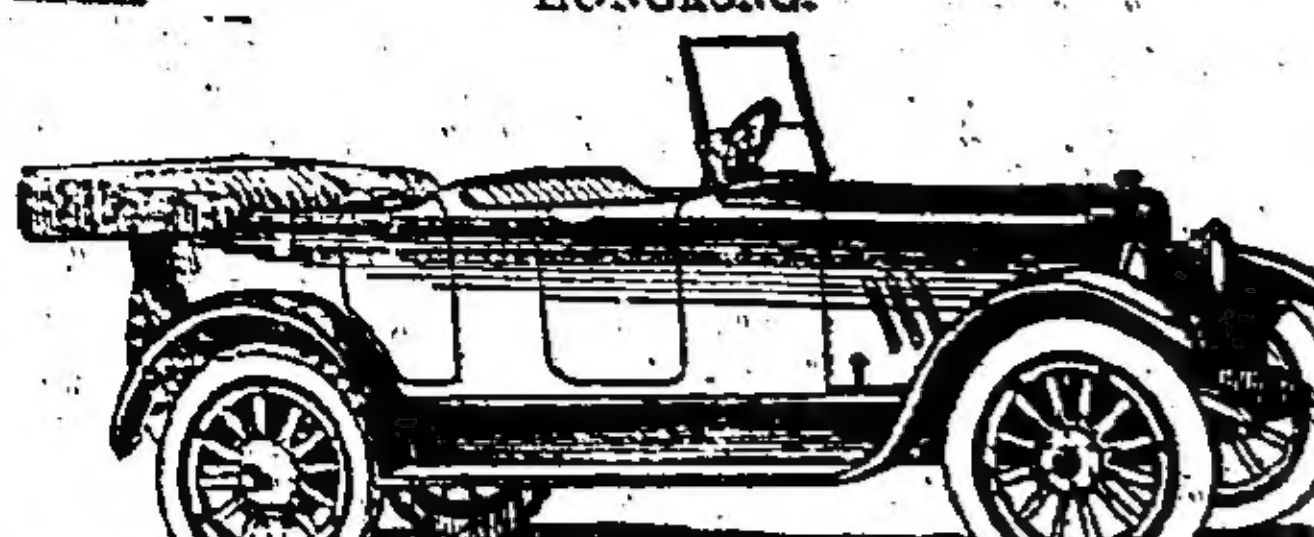
BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months we there should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention, as children are prone to be, the trouble is quickly relieved. It is a condition which is often the forerunner of more serious ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR

CO.

55-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



THE KWANGSI WAR.

WEST RIVER SHIPPING SUSPENDED.

FALL OF CITY EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Wuchow should fall to-day, in the opinion of Captain Lewington, whose ship, the "Chung On," was the last boat to enter the Kwangsi frontier port and the only one to leave it since the outbreak of hostilities between the two Kwangs. Captain Lewington informed a *China Mail* reporter this morning that he was surprised Wuchow had not fallen yesterday, as he considers that it only requires a determined advance by the Kwangtung gunboats to force the ill-equipped Kwangsi troops to evacuate the city. Immediately Wuchow is captured all the suspended shipping services will be able to resume, as the fighting will then have passed further up the river into Kwangsi. Meanwhile ten ships are held up at Samshui, including the Canton vessels. Another five are probably lying idle at Dosing. There have been no sailings from Hongkong and both the "Kwang Ning" and the "Ceri," which were to have left last night for Wuchow, are still at the wharf here. As no passengers or cargo could be secured for the "Chung On," which was to have left to-day, sailing has been postponed. It is practically certain that no sailings will take place either to-day or to-morrow.

In the course of an interview, Captain Lewington gave our reporter some interesting particulars of his adventurous voyage down from Wuchow. The "Chung On" left Samshui on Monday for Wuchow but had not reached the Shui Ling Gorge when two seaplanes flew overhead at a height of about 2,000 feet, the first harbingers of unusual events, and then disappeared into the sunset over the hills, like two silver birds. Nothing untoward occurred until Kain San was reached where Captain Lewington had been informed before leaving Hongkong the river had been mined and red and green buoys placed to indicate the channel. No buoys had, as a matter of fact, been placed, and the Captain now learned that while mines had been put in position they could not explode as wires had not been fixed. The "Chung On" eventually reached Wuchow without mishap about three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. A seaplane flew over the city and dropped two bombs, both duds. One fell into a fish pond and the other hit a shack where a few falling bricks inflicted minor injuries on three people. All this time fighting had been in progress and the steady firing of rifles, interrupted by the intermittent firing of machine guns, continued until dusk. At night all was quiet, but fighting started again next morning. The lower holds of the "Chung On" had been filled with cargo the previous evening but as soon as the ship was opened at daylight on Wednesday refugees crowded aboard in such numbers that all available space was speedily crowded. So great was the crush that the Captain had to cast off the pyre and pull out into midstream to prevent more people from scrambling aboard to the danger of the ship's safety. All gangways were closed and sentries posted to see that no more people came aboard. On enquiry the Captain found that he could please himself whether or not he took the ship out of port but he must act on his own responsibility entirely. The agent and Europeans resident at Wuchow advised him to remain, expressing the opinion that the passage would be too dangerous. However the Captain announced his intention of getting through if it were humanly possible as he had all the passengers to consider most of whom were women and children. Considering it his duty to his owners and the passengers on board the Captain got clearance and sailed at noon. Approaching Kian San on the border, where fighting was in progress, the silence of the fifteen hundred passengers on board was almost uneasy. Firing could be heard but the gunboats were not seen until the corner approaching Kian San had been rounded when five Kwangtung gunboats were seen to be in action firing at the Kwangsi forts and troops on the hill. Notwithstanding the sight of the passengers, many of whom urged the Captain to return, and the fear of the "Chung On" who left, the ship's captain, who himself, the seamen continued on his course, and without any delay or accident

both sides ceased firing as she passed down between the two lines of gunboats. Not more than an occasional stray shot whistled over the steamer while only a shell or two burst during her passage. The gunboats, which were enveloped in smoke, appeared to be using black powder. Once safely past the gunboats the passengers almost mobbed the Captain in their efforts to express their delight and appreciation at having safely passed through the zone of the fighting. Shortly afterwards the vessel was brought to anchor in order that fares, which had not been taken in the rush and excitement, might be collected. So great was the crush that it took two hours and half to issue tickets to all the passengers who were charged not a cent more than the usual rate notwithstanding that most of them would gladly have paid more. While at anchor near the "Kochow" further down the river the "Chung On" again saw one of the seaplanes which had been passed moored alongside their mother ship further up the river. The machine hovered overhead, much to the terror of the passengers, but made no attempt to follow when both seaplanes heaved up anchor and proceeded down the river. Five hundred of the passengers disembarked at Dosing and many more at intermediate ports before reaching Hongkong where the "Chung On" duly arrived with four hundred passengers.

REPORTS FROM CANTON.

YUNNAN JOINS IN.

Yunnanese troops numbering about 1,200 are reported by the *Canton Times* to be marching by way of Kweichow to join in the attack against Kwangsi. They are under the command of General Li Lie-chun who has been given financial assistance by the Hunan authorities.

LIENSAN MAY FALL.

Reports from Lienshan in the North of Yun Lin state that the place is threatened and unless reinforcements are sent may be captured by Kwangsi. Detachments of troops have been sent to the rescue.

WUCHOW UNDER SIEGE.

According to the vernacular press the Kwangsi troops have been defeated in a sharp skirmish near Wuchow and have retreated into the city which is now practically under a siege. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION ARRANGED. A great public demonstration, says the *Canton Times*, will be held this coming Sunday to assure the authorities that the people are all in sympathy with the campaign against the Kwangsi invaders and that full support will be given in backing the Cantonese and their troops in their fight to save the province from falling into the hands of the Kwangsi militarists again.

KWANGSI NAPOLEON.

TROOPS PROMISED PLUNDER.

CANTON FEARS.

Upon taking charge of the Kwangsi troops in the invasion of this province "General" Chen Ping-kun one of the most blood-thirsty Kwangsi militarists issued the following proclamation to his troops a translation of which appears below, says the *Canton Times*. "Dear comrades, the reason for our evacuation of Kwangtung province last year was made in accordance with instructions from our chief, (Warlord Lu Yung-ting) to return that province to the Cantonese themselves and not on account of our inability to fight the Cantonese troops. Now that the Cantonese people are boasting of their bravery and declare that we are cowards, we must again take up arms against that province to wipe out this condemnation and prove to the Cantonese people that we can fight.

"Dear comrades, we must now fight with a will. When we enter Kwangtung, five days will be granted you to celebrate the victory in which you are allowed to do whatever you please. "When we evacuated Kwangtung last year, every one of us was fully loaded with several hundred dollars in our pockets. If we capture Canton this time, every one of us will not only have an opportunity to get several hundred dollars, but each will have a pretty Cantonese girl for his wife besides. Dear comrades, fight now with a firm determination."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX'S ARRIVAL.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir—Archbishop Dr. Mannix is now in our midst, and his appearance looks most pacific and dignified. He does not seem wild, as was thought by alarmed people. On the contrary, he possesses a most pleasing and gentlemanly manner. Therefore, the crises against this high dignity of the Catholic Church are now abated, and the "sodasquoting" alarms, then prevailing, have now ceased—*Pax Vobis!*

People need not be afraid of being hurt, he will gladly embrace any one approaching him, even his bitterest enemies—Let us rest in peace.

VOX VERITATIS.

PREFERS PROSECUTION TO PREACHING.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir—The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals meeting yesterday was quite a charming affair. Almost everybody was there. Some were very pretty dresses. The talking was very interesting, quite polished and all that sort of thing. Then there was the proposing etc.—You know the kind—you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. Eventually they got together quite an interesting little tea party on the Committee. No doubt some wonderful things will happen now. They intend to get some tracts or something printed to hand to the dear Chinese who have not yet learned what kindness means. And I think they are going to talk to them when they see them cruel to birds and animals. No doubt it will do wonderful good, but I am open to the thought that half-a-dozen cases in the Courts like the one a couple of weeks ago will go further in stopping cruelty than all the educational propaganda of an influential committee.

Yours etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Hongkong, June 24, 1921.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 11, 1921, amounted to 54,527 tons and the sales during the period, to 82,644 tons.

Another well-known member of the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. Hugh R. Norbury, was married on the 16th at Holy Trinity Cathedral to Miss M. E. Mackenzie Douglas, daughter of Mr. S. Mackenzie Douglas.

Fifty weavers employed at the Hang Tsang mill in Markham Road, Shanghai, went on strike on Wednesday last in sympathy with a man who had been dismissed for assaulting a Sikh watchman. The management officials dealt with the situation by "sacking the lot."

By the beginning of next month three hydroplane boats of French construction are expected in Shanghai. These are of an improved pattern, and it is hoped to use them successfully in China. Like others which have been seen here, they are built to glide on the surface of the water.

A number of stock exchanges have sprung up or are springing up in Hankow. The *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* states that separate exchanges for cotton, furs and hair, for stocks, and wool, have been established and application has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for their registration.

At the Shanghai British Police Court on Saturday, Mr. G. W. King, the Magistrate passed a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour on a Lascar who was arrested while carrying a pound and a half of opium ashore. It was stated that defendant belonged to the crew of the P. & O. s.s. "Delta." He purchased the drug in Bombay for Rs. 40, and admitted his intention of taking it ashore. His Worship said he would impose the maximum penalty, as there was too much opium smuggling going on. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

CANTON LABOUR TROUBLES.

MACHINE SHOP APPRENTICES.

Although the various mechanics strikes have been settled, the demands of the apprentices employed in the different machine shops for better treatment and better pay are still being ignored by their employers and it is reported that the *Canton Times* that an ultimatum has been issued by the apprentices that unless their demands are conceded a general strike of apprentices will be declared.

H. E. ATTENDS CORONET.

To-morrow night H. E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs K.C.M.G.) will attend the Coronet Theatre in order to witness the screening of "Ark's Button" a British film of superlative merit already described in the *China Mail*.

CHINA COAST.

SHIPPING PERSONNEL.

LATEST CHANGES.

Captain T. G. Beer, from reserve, has gone master, "Luenyi." Captain C. A. Christiansen, of the "Luenyi," is on reserve. Mr. S. Phillippe, chief officer, "Luenyi," is on leave. Mr. F. Bennett, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Luenyi." Mr. R. Harper, second officer, "Luenyi," has resigned. Mr. T. Y. Marshall, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Luenyi." Captain Pennefather, of the "Hupeh," is on leave. Captain T. F. Mitchell, from leave, has gone master, "Hupeh." Mr. A. J. Sutherland, of the Taikoo Tug, has resigned. Mr. W. Kerr, second engineer, "Tatung," has gone supernumerary second engineer, "Yingchow." Mr. H. Stansfield, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Tatung." Mr. J. Hay, supernumerary third engineer, "Luenho," has resigned. Mr. W. Larkin, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Chunhsang." Mr. J. Nesbitt has been appointed chief officer, "Hopsang." Mr. J. D. Thwaites, supernumerary second officer, "Leesang," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Foonshing." Mr. C. S. McAllister, supernumerary second officer, "Mingsang," has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. C. M. Boss, supernumerary second officer, "Loongsang," has gone second officer, "Mingsang." Mr. N. H. Greig, supernumerary second officer, "Loongsang," has gone second officer, "Waishing." Mr. L. McRae, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Yannis." Mr. J. W. A. Ryan has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Leesang." Mr. B. E. Bidwell, supernumerary second officer, "Yunsang," has gone second officer, "Foonshing." Mr. G. K. Hudson, supernumerary second officer, "Foonshing," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Yunsang." Mr. B. Griffiths has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Chipsing." Captain A. C. Kennedy, of the "Hinsang," has gone master, "Yannis." Mr. M. Costello, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Yannis." Mr. R. Harper has been appointed second officer, "Hangsang." Mr. A. J. Sutherland has been appointed second officer, "Leesang." Mr. A. McManis has been appointed third engineer, "Yunsang." Mr. G. F. Cram, third engineer, "Yunsang," has gone supernumerary third engineer, "Luenho." Mr. J. Hay, supernumerary third engineer, "Luenho," is on reserve. Mr. H. P. Jensen has been appointed second officer, "Feiching." Mr. W. Ferguson, third engineer, "Kwanglee," has gone third engineer, "Kiangnan." Mr. W. H. Bennett, second officer, "Haihong," has gone chief officer, "Haihong." Mr. W. H. Finch, chief officer, "Haihong," has gone supernumerary chief officer, "Haihong."

Foreign bars in Jukong Road, Shanghai, and neighbourhood continue to be the subject of communications between the police and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. Four or five bars are reported to be carrying on business as usual in spite of strict orders to close.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.

PRICE 25 cts. PER COPY.

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"A PROPER GREEN HORN."

HUMAN HAIR SELLER ARRESTED.

BRIBE MONEY FOR POOR BOX.

The sale of human hair in Wanchai without a licence, and the offer of a bribe of 30 cents to a Chinese detective not to arrest him, were charges brought against a Chinese prosecuted before Mr. Justice Orme this morning.

Replying to the first charge, the defendant denied that he sold the hair but frankly admitted offering the detective 30 cents. He said: "I am new from the country, and am ignorant of local regulations."

Inspector Blackman: He is a proper "green horn" your Worship. I don't think he has been long in Hongkong.

The Magistrate: Yes, he is very straightforward about the bribe.

After the detective had given evidence, the defendant was convicted and fined \$5 or, in default, 12 days. The 30 cents bribe money was ordered to go to the poor box.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having changed his residence from Hongkong to Macao at the beginning of the month of May last, and having on that occasion agreed with his creditors in Hongkong to settle his accounts in the locality of his new residence, and not having up to date received any collecting documents, invites all his creditors to present their bills to the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Macao) from the 1st to the 5th of July next, so that they may be paid immediately.

RODRIGO MARIN CHAVES.
Macao, June 24, 1921.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, 1921, will be subject to treat.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

BULMER'S HEREFORD CYDER

PEARMAIN or CHERRY NORMAN

per 1 dozen imperial pints

\$5.00

A delightful drink for Summer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC.

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

TO-DAY'S RECIPE

PINEAPPLE SCUTTLE.

Ingredients.—1½ oz. butter, 2 eggs, 2 oz. flour, not quite 1 pint milk, 2 tablespoonfuls NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream, 1 oz. sugar, 2 good tablespoonfuls tinned pineapple cut into dice.

Method.—Melt the butter in a pan, add flour, then milk and cream gradually, boil well, add egg yolks, sugar and pineapple, then the beaten whites, added lightly. Pour into a greased soufflé tin, and cover with greased paper, and steam about 2 hours. Turn out and serve at once, with sauce if liked.

NESTLE'S REAL CREAM

Obtainable at Lane, Crawford & Co., and other Stores.

TWO SIZES:

5½ oz. 50 cts. per tin.
11½ " 90 "

BRITANNIA BEER.

Can't Be Beat.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, ETC.
ALL, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	4,000	25th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles and London.
"DELWARA"	4,400	25th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SYRIA"	7,000	25th July	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	8,000	25th Aug.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"KASIMIR"	8,000	25th Sept.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,349	24th June at 1 p.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Sandakan Thursday, Jalat, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,200	25th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"EURYALUS"	3,600	25th June	Swatow and Amoy.
"DELWARA"	4,400	25th June	Shanghai only.
"SYRIA"	7,000	25th June	Shanghai and Japan.
"KALYAN"	8,000	25th July	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta, or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Commissioners and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the receipt of the goods, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, and books, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
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N. Y. K.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila,
Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overseas Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Saturday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
KOKOJIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU ... First half of July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA
ROSA MARU ... Saturday 25th June at 6 a.m.
TAKETOYO MARU (via Suez) ... Beginning of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape
KAWAGAWA MARU ... Beginning of September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.
TUTOMI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.
PENANG MARU ... Saturday, 25th June.
MURAH MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARI MARU ... Sunday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KLEIST ... Saturday, 25th June, at 10 a.m.
YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd July.

For further information apply to
NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 2921.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

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SHIPPING

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA.

"West Henshaw" ... 25th July.
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
(via HONOLULU.)

"West Lillip" ... 25th July.
To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA).
"West Iron" ... 25th August.

*Also, cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco
and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK,
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overseas Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor Fowell's Building, 11, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.
KOREA MARU ... 20,000 ... July 1st.
SEIKYO MARU ... 20,000 ... July 15th.
HAKKA MARU ... 20,000 ... July 29th.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.


OPERATING:—

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE - Telephone No. 32
 RUSSELL STREET GARAGE - Telephone No. 659
 REPULSE BAY GARAGE - Telephone No. 881

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR:—

ROLLS ROYCE - Cars
 STUDEBAKER CORPORATION Cars
 WHITE COMPANY - Commercial Trucks
 UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. Tyres & Rubber Goods
 A. E. LEJEUNE - Motor Car Mascots

HEAD OFFICE & SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

FEED YOUR BODY by drinking HORLICK'S MALTED MILK, the first Food-Drink for all Ages. By its easy assimilation it promotes a steady acceleration of nutritive force and brain power. Thus it is that those who take HORLICK'S are marked by their cheerfulness and quick grasping faculties, which enable them to overcome the strain of every day life. Made instantly by the addition of hot or cold water. Of all Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

WHAT OUR RUSSIAN OPERATIONS COST.

LONDON, June 23.
 In the House of Commons at question-time, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the total expenditure on military and naval operations in Russia since the Armistice was £57,000,000.

HOLLAND AND JAPAN.

EMPEROR'S TELEGRAM OF FRIENDSHIP.

THE HAGUE, June 23.
 The Emperor of Japan in a telegram replying to Queen Wilhelmina's message of greeting on the occasion of the visit of Prince Hirohito refers to the old friendship between Holland and Japan. The people of Japan have grateful recollection of Dutch influence in introducing western civilization and rejoice that Holland and her possessions are maintaining closer economic relations with Japan than ever.

DEMPEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

SPECIAL ARENA TO SEAT 90,000 PEOPLE.

GATE MONEY \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK, June 23.
 The special arena for the Dempsey-Carpentier contest has almost been completed. It will seat 90,000 people. It is estimated that the gate money will exceed \$1,500,000 of which over half has already been sold.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

ALL POSSIBLE HELP FOR THE MINERS.

LONDON, June 23.
 The Labour Party conference at Brighton passed a resolution in favour of providing all possible facilities to help the Party to continue its support of the miners and diminish the suffering in mining districts.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

RESULT OF MEN'S DOUBLES.

LONDON, June 24.
 At Wimbledon in the men's doubles Donisthorpe and Foster beat Gaunt and Kleinman by 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

REDUCED COTTON WAGES.

ALL BRANCHES OF SPINNING TRADE ACQUIESCE.

LONDON, June 23.
 The operative cotton spinners of Manchester have unanimously decided to accept the wages settlement. All branches of the spinning trade have now acquiesced in the reduction.

OPEN AIR CONCERT.

K.C.C. FIXTURE TO-MORROW.

It will come as a welcome announcement to fabled islanders that the Kowloon Cricket Club are beginning their delightful Saturday night at fresco concerts again. The first concert of the year is to take place to-morrow night and if the place isn't crowded out then surely Hongkong doesn't deserve to have anything provided for its delectation of nights. In this sultry weather the idea of an evening entertainment in the open air is one that few will be able to put aside.

Here is the concert programme: PROGRAMME.

- PART I.
 1.—Grand March—"Florentine" Fock
 Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
 2.—Song "My Old Shako" Trotter
 Mr. T. G. Patterson.
 3.—Musical Monologue—"The Student"—William
 Mr. J. S. Pearson.
 4.—Overture "William Tell" Rossini
 Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
 5.—Song—Selected
 Mrs. H. A. Jones.
 6.—Humorous Song—"The Fact Is"—Robey
 Mr. F. Douglas.
 7.—Section "Joy Bells" Chappelle
 Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
 8.—Song—"A Life That Lives for You"—Sullivan
 Mr. W. R. Crow.
 9.—Mr. F. H. Farthing and a Piano
 PART II.
 1.—Potpourri—"Melodious Memories"—Finck
 Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
 2.—Humorous Song—"In Other Words"—Robey
 Mr. F. Douglas.
 3.—Song—"I Hear You Calling Me"—Marshall
 Mr. W. R. Crow.
 4.—Selection—"The Mikado"—Sullivan
 Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
 5.—Song—"The Floral Dance"—Katie Moss
 Mr. J. S. Patterson.
 6.—Songs at the Piano
 Mrs. H. A. Jones.
 7.—Imitations—Mr. J. S. Pearson
 8.—Excerpts from the Revue "Bran Pie"—Darewski
 Band of the Wiltshire Regt.
 GOD SAVE THE KING.
 Band Master—Mr. J. W. Eaton.
 Accompanists—Mr. H. A. Jones.
 Mr. E. J. Edwards.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

Gruyere Cheese - \$1.30 per lb.
 Edam - \$3.50, ball.
 Haddocks - .70, lb.
 Kippers - 60, "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

SUPERSTITIONS.

ITCHING NOSE MEANS VISITORS.

The idea that an itching nose means that "company is coming" or a stranger is coming is now merely a common and widespread superstition. But it was not always thus. There was a time when the nose actually announced the coming of company or a stranger, not by itching but by the exercise of those keen olfactory powers which it possessed in the days of our primitive ancestors. Scientists tell us that primitive man's organs of smell were so well developed in acuteness and kept sharply constant use, that his olfactory powers were equal if not superior to those possessed to-day by the lower animals remarkable for their gift of scent. Many tribes of savages retain to this day of extraordinary powers in this respect. Mr. Cave-man was, in all probability, a rather high-scented creature and when he went with a party of friends to visit the dwelling of Mr. Cliffdweller if the wind was right that gentleman could smell him coming a long way off, just as many of the lower animals can to-day "snuff the tainted gale" and become aware of the approach of their enemies before they can see them. Civilization has caused the sense of smell to become atrophied in modern man but though the nose has lost its power it has retained its reputation by means of a popular superstition.

HONGKONG FOOT.

AN UNFAIR SUGGESTION.

In connection with Hongkong Foot "Miscellaneous" writes to the *Shanghai Times*:—Somebody is always coming forward with reasons why we should pay high prices for what we eat and what we wear. The suggestion made that we wear no shoes except those of foreign make I regard as very fine, for the dealers in foreign-made shoes but unfair to the local manufacturers of shoes and expensive to me and every other person who wears shoes. I buy my shoes from a reputable local concern which makes them from American leather on American-made lasts, and at one-half the price of imported shoes. Of course, if you buy Chinese-made shoes from pedlars or in unsanitary shops there is a danger of contracting Hongkong Foot, but here is another instance where money can be saved by using a little commonsense. When they tell me to pay high prices for products, I must be shown.

Officials of the Wuchang Government Bank and of the Mint have taken over custody of loot to the value of \$20,000, seized by the British Municipal Police from looters who landed in the British Concession on the day following the outrage at Wuchang. Of the 23 looters arrested by the British Municipal Police and subsequently handed over to the native authorities, 18 have been executed.

GREAT RE-VALUATION SALE

4 DAYS ONLY

Commencing MONDAY, JUNE 27th to THURSDAY, JUNE 30th.

25%
DISCOUNT

OFF ALL

CASH BILLS.

FOR

4 DAYS ONLY.

We have re-valued our stock in accordance with the latest costs at present ruling in the home markets, and have revised all our selling prices.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR CONDEMNS RACK-RENTING.

INQUITOUS FARMING SYSTEM.

"A SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC DECENCY."

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, on June 23rd. There were present:—
His Excellency the Governor (Sir. ROBERT EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).
Hon. the Officer Temporarily Commanding the Troops (Colonel C. W. DAVY, C.M.G.).
Hon. Mr. CHOW SEYKUN, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Mr. J. B. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. M. McLELLAN, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. A. LIVING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. T. L. JEFFRIES (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. LUT CHAI-PAK.
Hon. Mr. H. H. FOK.
Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
Mr. S. B. B. McLELLAN (Clerk of Council).

Before proceeding with the business of the Council His Excellency the Governor presented the badge of the Order of the British Empire to the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS, and the badge of a Member of the Order of the British Empire to Mr. G. P. de Martini, and to Mr. F. J. de Rome. The honours had been conferred in recognition of services rendered in the censorship at the Office during the war.

His Excellency said: "I desire to express the congratulations of the Council to these gentlemen and its thanks for their services."

His Excellency pointed out the badges and shook hands with each recipient, members of the Council meanwhile standing in their places.

MINUTES.
The minutes of the meetings held on April 25th and April 26th were approved by the Council and signed by H.E. the Governor.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers: Report of the Harbour Master for the year 1920; Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the year 1920; Report on the New Territories for the year 1920; Annual Report on the Kowloon Canton Railway (British Section); Preliminary Report on the Census of Hongkong 1921; Quarterly Return of excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table financial Minutes Nos. 28 to 49 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT-IN-COUNCIL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Regulations made under—
(a) The Stamp Ordinance, 1921, by the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council on April 30th, 1921.
(b) The Stamp Ordinance, 1921, by the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council on May 11th, 1921.
(c) The Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919, by the Governor-in-Council on May 26th, 1921.
(d) The Stamp Ordinance, 1921, by the Governor-in-Council on June 2nd, 1921.

SUPREME COURT RULES.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1874, by the Chief Justice on June 14th, 1921, and that they be approved by the Council.

The Attorney-General seconded and the motion was agreed to.

THE RATES-RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following Resolution made under section 31 (1) of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, Ordinance No. 6 of 1901:—

Resolved that the resolution made by the Legislative Council under section 31 (1) of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, and published in the Gazette on the 8th day of April 1921, as Government Notification No. 14 be rescinded and that the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable at rates on and after the 1st day of July, 1921, be the same as are now payable.

The Colonial Secretary said: Honourable members will remember that when the question of increasing the assessed taxes from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent. was under consideration the financial position of the Colony was such that, even with the increased taxes on liquors and tobacco, it was difficult to see how the revenue and expenditure of the current year could be made to balance. Even with the proposed increase of the assessed taxes it was doubtful whether we should arrive at the end of the year without a considerable deficit. The Government was very unwilling to increase the assessed taxes at a time like the present when not only the rents paid in respect of domestic tenements are higher than they have ever been before, but the trade of the Colony at the same time was in a unsatisfactory state, and generally it would be hard for tenants to pay the additional sum required. At the same time it was felt that it has always been felt that the assessed tax is one which is spread over the whole community, and it is not fair to burden more heavily than other forms of taxation. However, since the resolution was passed

the financial position had been found to be more satisfactory than it was in April and, also, we have a reasonable prospect this year of meeting our expenditure by the help of the sale of certain Crown lands. Therefore, it was felt that this increase in assessed taxes might stand over at any rate for the present. During the course of the months that have elapsed since it was decided to raise the assessed taxes, various instances have come to the notice of the Government in which landlords have raised the rents of their tenants or given notice to their tenants that rents would be raised by certain sums from the 1st of July, and in some cases it was definitely stated that that rise was caused by the increase in the assessed taxes. Where tenants take the trouble to make the calculation, they generally find that the increase is greatly more than the 7 per cent. by which it had been intended to increase the assessed taxes; in some cases the increase in the rent was as much as 20 per cent. and that the landlord was obviously taking advantage of the Government having decided to raise the assessed taxes to a great deal more than the 7 per cent. he was liable for. This is an unsatisfactory position and it is to be hoped that all landlords who have made such an addition to rents will now see fit to restore the rent to the original figure.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. The motion was agreed to.

INDICTMENT OF LANDLORDS.

GOVERNOR'S VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: With your permission, I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words on a subject which arises out of some remarks which the Colonial Secretary made on the general question of increases of rent by landlords. At the beginning of last year I made clear in this Council my own view on the question of the increases which were taking place in house rents. My view was that it was highly undesirable, if it could be avoided, to interfere with the operation of the ordinary financial principles of supply and demand, and there were special reasons against interfering between landlord and tenant. A certain amount of annoyance caused by increases in rent was unjustifiable, because owing to the decrease in the value of money, the landlord was receiving less and he had some right to put up his rents in order to secure an income equivalent in value to that which he had before. A further point was, I was afraid that if we interfered too much we should check the building of houses, which is a most important point. At a subsequent meeting, in order to clear up the position, I said that the Government would not stand by and fold its hands, and allow the shortage of housing accommodation to be exploited unreasonably by the landlords. The matter has remained untouched practically since then. Occasional complaints have been made to us of unreasonable increases in rents. In many cases it has been found that the increases were not unreasonable; in others it was found that the landlords or reconstructions were prepared to withhold the proposed increases.

I regret to say, however, that during the last few weeks the situation has taken a different turn. It is perfectly clear that it is the intention of a large number of landlords in this Colony to take advantage of the scarcity of houses in order to rack-rent their tenants. The situation has become more difficult owing to the unfortunate troubles on the other side of the border. The number of Chinese coming to Hongkong has been very largely increased and we are now faced with a double problem. In the first instance, rents are being raised; and I will give you figures to show that the rents are being unreasonably raised; and the other is that presumably owners desiring to provide room for wealthy refugees from Kwangtung, have given persons already resident in the Colony notice to leave their houses. I have no desire to interfere with the hospitality always given to refugees in the Colony, but I think you will agree that we owe, in the first instance, certain duties to the permanent residents of the Colony. I pass now to some rather striking instances of increases in rent. I will read to you a letter addressed to the Head of the Sanitary Department. (I will not mention the names of the writers):

No. 1, Bowrington Road,
1st and 2nd floors.

Dear Sir:—We beg to inform you that the above property is leased to us by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., as from June 1st, 1921, and all rents due on and after that date are to be collected by us. We take this opportunity to inform you that the above property is taken over by us at a very high price, costing over \$30 per house. We are, therefore, compelled to notify you that unless the above premises are vacated on or before July 1st, 1921, the rent will be increased to \$60 (dollars sixty) per month from that date.

Thanking you for acknowledgment of this letter, etc., etc.

I need only add to that, gentlemen, that the rent of these premises at the present moment is \$77 per month. In other words the middle man who farms an iniquitous system in itself—the collection of rents from the Land Investment Company, is proposing to raise the rents by something like 150 per cent. Speaking in this place I cannot signatise that action in the course of ordinary conversation. I can only say I regard it as a scandalous outrage on public decency, and it is greatly to be regretted that a wealthy corporation like the Land Investment Co. should, by encouraging the system of farming through a middle man, allow such scandalous transactions to take place in this Colony. When I last spoke on this subject I stated that the Government would not allow the situation to be exploited, and I thought

the landlords would be wise enough to take that as a hint and confine their proposals for increased rents to reasonable limits. They have not done so; they choose to throw down the gauntlet in this way, and I am perfectly prepared to take it up. A situation of this kind cannot be tolerated, and I ask you to advise me, gentlemen, as to the steps that should be taken to deal with the situation. I desire the matter to be fully considered and proposed, therefore, to appoint a committee of this Council to consider and advise what steps should be taken to protect the tenants of domestic tenements from unreasonable increases in rental and from arbitrary termination of their tenancies. I propose that the Committee shall consist of the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Lay Chin Pak, and the Hon. Mr. Holyoak. I do not wish in any way to fetter the deliberations of the Committee, but I should like to say what, in my opinion, is a possible course, one which would enable us to deal with this situation without making the position so unsafe for landlords that they will not invest their money in building further houses. I would suggest that the committee would be to consider what, in view of the fall in the value of money, is now equivalent to the rents which were in existence, say, in 1914 and 1915, and what percentage on rents it would be necessary to add to meet that fall. Having done that I would further propose that in future no rent should be raised to a greater percentage without the consent of some body appointed for the purpose, and I would go further and say that if rents have been raised beyond that percentage they should be reduced to the level of next month. In order to deal with the situation of people who are given notice to leave, I would suggest that no such notices should be allowed to take effect for a period of six months—that would probably be long enough to carry us over the period of pressure caused by the influx of refugees from China, and by that time a certain number of additional houses will be ready for occupation. I am merely throwing out these suggestions for the consideration of the Committee. This does not touch houses built since 1914; their case would need to be very carefully considered. There is, as I suggested before, a danger of interference with rents may check the readiness of landlords to build houses, but I think that can be got over, to some extent at least, by making the law of restricted operation—by making it for one year only and requiring it to be revised annually if necessary. If that is done I consider that the situation will be materially improved.

It is with great regret that I feel compelled to ask the Council to interfere with business matters in this way. It is undesirable to interfere with economic laws, but if these laws are not allowed to work smoothly, and the landlord takes the opportunity of rack-renting by virtue of his monopoly or making "corner" in housing accommodation, it is necessary to abandon precedents and general principles. The landlords have chosen to defy the Government and the public, and I must ask you gentlemen, to assist me to deal with them.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak: I regret to say, that the health grounds, I must decline to serve. I have been strictly forbidden, on medical grounds, to undertake any extra work for two months. I am afraid this will be a somewhat heavy task and I must not undertake it.

His Excellency: I am sure I am extremely sorry that the Council at Mr. Holyoak's decision and the reasons for it.

His Excellency enquired if the Hon. Mr. Bird would be prepared to serve on the Committee. The hon. member signified his willingness and his name was accordingly substituted for that of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak.

LIQUOR DUTIES.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following Resolution under the provisions of Section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 41 of 1911:—

Resolved that the Resolution made by the Legislative Council under the provisions of Section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, and published in the Gazette on the 7th day of April, 1921, be rescinded and that the Government Notification No. 139 be annulled by cancelling the clauses thereof marked (f) and (g) respectively and substituting therefor the following clauses:—

(f)—\$30 cents per gallon on all native liquor distilled in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon, for consumption in the said Territories.
(g)—Still in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon, distillation of liquor is prohibited from sending liquor produced in these stills to Hongkong or to New Kowloon, provided that any licensee of a distillery who desires to send such liquor to Hongkong or to New Kowloon may be granted a permit to do so, upon payment of the duties charged in Hongkong and New Kowloon.

The Colonial Secretary said: The effect of this resolution is to place the island of Cheung Chau on the same footing as the remainder of the New Territories (excluding New Kowloon) as regards native liquors distilled there. Representations have been made by those who distill native liquors that the existing regulation is having the effect of driving customers—chiefly those of the fishing fleet—to other places, and there appeared to be a danger that the island of Cheung Chau should stand in a different position to other parts of the New Territory. The Government has decided that their representations are justified, and this resolution is the result.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

any arrangements which will meet the case so far as is possible without undue interference with traffic.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO CHEUNG CHAU.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice previously given, asked:—

1.—Has the new Telephone Cable from the Island of Hongkong to Cheung Chau, which was referred to by the Colonial Secretary in this Council on September 18th, 1919, been laid?

2.—Is it the fact that an European Sergeant of the only European Police Officer stationed at Cheung Chau, and is he constantly, in the course of his duty, absent from that Island? Is not the Government yet in a position to comply with the requests which have been repeatedly made in this Council for the stationing of a second European Police Officer at Cheung Chau?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—

1.—The telephone cable referred to is in two portions, the first from the mainland to Lantau near Ma Wan and the second from Lantau to Cheung Chau. These cables were laid in February 1920, and have been working ever since, except for the period from 11th to 18th of May when the land line on Lantau was interrupted owing to heavy storms.

2.—The Acting Sub-Inspector in Charge is the only European Police Officer stationed at Cheung Chau. He is at times, but not constantly, absent from the Island. During the months of March, April and May he was absent from the Island for a period of about four weeks, but not for more than four hours. These absences are necessitated by visits to adjacent islands and parts of the southern coast of Lantau, which are in Cheung Chau police district. During the above three months the Chief Constable of the Police patrol launches stopped at and visited Cheung Chau 15 times. A patrol launch passes the island at least once every day and can be stopped by signal.

The Captain Superintendent of Police will be glad to arrange if possible for a second European police officer to be stationed at Cheung Chau during the summer.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE, 1903.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill are as follows:—

1. Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill deal with the payment of compensation for animals slaughtered by order of the Sanitary Board, and for animals retained for observation by order of the Board. Clauses 5 to 9 make certain alterations in the law relating to open spaces, scavenging lanes, and means of access for the purpose of inspecting, scavenging, and cleansing.

2. Clause 2.—This clause makes an amendment in the heading prefixed to sections 54 and 55 of the principal Ordinance which is consequential on the amendment made by clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill.

3. Clause 3.—The existing law relating to compensation for animals slaughtered by order of the Board is defective in two main respects, i.e., (a) it applies only to cattle and not to animals generally, and (b) it gives no power to withhold compensation for animals which were imported in an infected condition. Clause 3 of the Bill fulfills the lines of the existing law, and it provides that, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council, no compensation shall be paid for any animal which shows symptoms of disease before it has been in the Colony for the period of incubation of the disease in question. The maximum compensation is to be \$40 in the case of a pig and \$20 in the case of any other animal. Power is given to the Governor-in-Council to define by order the periods of incubation of any diseases.

4. Clause 4.—This clause gives the Board power to retain for observation any animal which is liable to be slaughtered by order of the Board, and it provides that compensation shall be given in such a case as if the animal has been slaughtered.

5. Clause 5.—This clause provides that if an existing domestic building has in fact the amount of open space which would be required in the case of a new domestic building erected on the land leased from the Crown before the commencement of the principal Ordinance, such open space shall not be reduced below the minimum required for such a new domestic building.

6. Clause 6.—This clause makes general the provisions of section 175 of the principal Ordinance relating to open spaces between new domestic buildings and the hillside. At present these provisions apply only to the City of Victoria.

7. Clause 7.—(a) This sub-clause makes it clear that scavenging lanes provided under the section must be formed to such levels as the Building Authority may direct.

(b) This sub-clause extends the privilege of the proviso to all ground stories which are not used for domestic purposes, whether they be used as shops or not. In future, therefore, the proviso will apply, e.g., to ground stories used as godowns as well as to ground stories used as shops. It must, however, be pointed out that the amendment may have a restrictive effect also, though this depends upon the legal construction which ought to be placed on the wording of the present proviso. It is believed that the intention of the present proviso was that the concession should be available only where the ground stories of the three adjacent buildings were used as shops, and that it should not be available where those shops were used also for domestic purposes. However, that may be, the amendment will make it clear that if the shops are also used for domestic purposes the concessions cannot be claimed. Of course, the presence of two or three shops in a shop at night will not have the effect of making the shop a place "used for domestic purposes" within the meaning of the section.

(c) In future no portion of any street shall be allowed to come so open space.

(d) This sub-clause gives the Building Authority power to modify the provision

of this section in the interests of the owner.

8. Clause 8.—The remarks made on paragraph (a), (b), and (c) clause 7 above apply also to the corresponding paragraphs of this section.

Sub-clause (d).—It is intended that no compensation shall be payable in future for scavenging lanes in any case. Such lanes are indirectly an advantage to the public but they are primarily necessary for the convenience and health of the occupants of the building.

9. Clause 9.—It seems desirable to provide that all open spaces which abut on a street must be provided with a means of access from such street for the purpose of inspection, scavenging and cleansing.

The Attorney-General said:—The Bill falls into two parts; the first, second, third and fourth clauses deal with the compensation to be paid for animals slaughtered by order of the Sanitary Board. Clauses 5 to 9 deal with open spaces, scavenging lanes and allied subjects. Dealing, first of all, with the compensation for animals slaughtered, the present law is defective in two respects. It applies to cattle and not to animals generally, and it gives no power to withhold compensation for animals imported in an infected condition. Power will be given to refuse compensation when infected animals are imported, as it seems only fair that the importer should bear the loss and that it should not be thrown on the public. Power is also given to refuse compensation where the owner of the animal has been guilty of any offence in the importation or control of the animals in the Colony. The actual rates of compensation, which appear in clause 3, are taken from the English Act. The rate of compensation depends to a certain extent upon the nature of the disease. Clause 4 gives the Board power to retain for observation or treatment animals which would otherwise be liable to be slaughtered but which the Board may wish to retain for the purpose of making investigations into the disease. As to open spaces and scavenging lanes, the main amendment which the Bill proposes to effect is to provide that, in future, no compensation shall be paid in any case for scavenging lanes. Under the existing law, when buildings are erected on land leased from the Crown, they are to be provided with scavenging lanes. When these scavenging lanes are surrendered and become Crown property provision is made for the payment of the expense of provision of such scavenging lanes only in all cases to fall on the owner. It is mainly for the benefit of the owner, and his tenants, though indirectly it benefits the public because it tends to make the locality more healthy; but the main benefit of scavenging lanes is to the owner and his tenants, and it seems only reasonable that the owner should be the person to bear the expense, in all cases, of providing such lanes.

The latter part of the Bill provides that in future no street shall count as an open space.

In certain cases, streets are allowed to count as open spaces if no buildings front on them. The effect of that is that where the owner is allowed to count the street as an open space he has to provide a smaller amount of space on his property than he otherwise would and it is thought that the time has come in the public mind when it seems reasonable to provide on their own land, the not excessive amount of open space which the principal Ordinance requires, without having the option of counting a street as part of the open space. The rule is one which has worked in a spasmodic and capricious way because if any of the buildings fronting the street, it is not possible to count it as an open space. Opportunity is also taken to make certain minor amendments. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the resolution was carried, and the Bill was read a first time.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance 1900.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill are:—

1.—This Bill contains the three following main provisions:—

(a)—The customary 10 per cent. allowance for compulsory acquisition is to be abolished.

(b)—The compensation is to be based on the amount which the property would fetch in the open market if sold by a willing seller.

(c)—No compensation is to be given in respect of any use of the land which is not in accordance with the terms of the crown lease under which the land is held.

2.—Paragraph (a) and (b) of Clause 2 are adopted from the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, 9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 57, s. 2 (1) and (2).

3.—Paragraph (c) of Clause 2 is intended to prevent claims being made on public moneys in respect of uses of the land which are not in accordance with the terms of the Crown lease. Such claims are sometimes made, and they are generally supported by the production of permits to use the land in that particular way. Though such permits are intended to be only temporary they are often renewed from year to year for long periods, and the argument is that the Crown must be taken to have waived the breach of the Crown lease. It has also been argued that the expectation of the continued renewal of such permits must be taken into account in fixing the compensation.

(Continued on Page 70.)

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

NO end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Hainan," Capt. C. E. Page, 641 tons, arrived this morning at 6.45 a.m., from Hoihow with 850 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Wilest," Capt. T. Seikins, 5,375 tons, arrived this morning at 7.10 a.m., from Singapore with 644 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Saichou," Capt. Forster, 745 tons, arrived this morning at 7.30 a.m., from Tsingtau with 900 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Alchiba," Capt. Visser, sailed for Hongkong and Hamburg at noon today with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Pheumpeh," Capt. Lewis, sailed for Saigon at 2 p.m. today with 1,600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Loongszang," Captain Simpson, sailed for Manila at 3 p.m. today with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Pakwo," Capt. Webster, sailed for Hoihow at 4 p.m. today with 90 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Toba Maru," Captain Teramoto, sails for Kobe and New York at 5 p.m. today with 2,954 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Foolie," Capt. Miyazaki, sailed for Tientsin via Foochow at 6 p.m. today with 200 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Delia," British, cleared today and will sail for London via Singapore at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Takada," British, cleared today and will sail for Calcutta via Singapore at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Lahore," British, cleared today and will sail for Kobe via Shanghai at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Cheongching," British, cleared today and will sail for Tientsin via Weihai-wei at noon to-morrow.

WHY DO SOME SUBSTANCES EXPLODE?

Mention of the word "explosion" usually brings to mind some substance like gunpowder, nitroglycerine or T.N.T. generally used for the explosions which are premeditated, and to a certain degree, controlled by man. But it should be remembered that there are a number of other substances, which, can explode with terrific effect. Steam, for example, will burst a boiler and do almost as much damage as a shell. Grain dust, coal dust or the fine dust suspended in the air of sawmills, is extremely dangerous on account of this tendency, for the generation of heat from unexpected source may cause it to shatter the elevator or mill which contains it.

There is, however, a difference between what might be called "natural" explosions of this kind and the "artificial" explosions of gunpowder and nitroglycerine. The first are due to heat which causes a sudden burning of the particles of dust near it and a consequent expansion of the air which almost instantaneously becomes an irresistible force. In the case of gunpowder and allied explosives the result is due to the presence of chemicals which burn with great rapidity without having to come in contact with the air, and in burning, these chemicals release large quantities of gas. It is the attempt of this gas to escape from the container which confines it, that causes what we allude to as an "explosion"—just as the steam in a boiler is constantly trying to escape, and, unless a safety valve relieves the pressure, it will eventually shatter even the strongest steel.

According to the Chinese press, the Chinese Minister of Navy, has given order for the construction of eight new gunboats in two local shipyards.

The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Peking have agreed to cash \$500,000 Government checks given for payment of salaries of foreign employees and consider the advance as short-term loans.

A Peking correspondent writes: In replying an official apology to a French official who was recently insulted in Harbin, the Chinese authorities gave the naïve explanation that the victim had been mistaken for a Russian.

The sad death is recorded of Simone, the nine-year-old daughter of Madame and Mon. G. Colinet, from scarlet fever, which took place on June 15 at the Isolation Hospital, Tientsin. Deep sympathy is felt for the grief-stricken parents, who have lost two children within a week; only a few days before they lost their young son.

